

GEORGE STEPS OUT, BONAR LAW IS SUMMONED

was in power. If this or any other policy puts the diehards into the saddle, however, it certainly will be the signal to rally a new central party intent upon saving the return of Lloyd George.

Seven minutes after he had handed the seals to King George, Mr. Lloyd George had that first laugh over release from responsibility. He had promised himself last Saturday at Manchester. Returning to Downing street, he found a delegation of miners awaiting him. The miners are still a thorn in the side of England's domestic economy. They had come to demand Governmental action upon the insoluble problem of making their living wage conform with the right post-war economy of British industry.

Mr. Lloyd George evidently felt keenly the drama in his return from the royal palace to his dingy office in Downing street. The time of power—as he stepped into the gloomy lobby of his official residence with Sir Edward Grigg, his secretary, and caught sight of Frank Hodges, heading the miners' delegation. For at that moment his grave face broke into an involuntary smile, and he said:

"Gentlemen, I'm sorry you've been brought here. Gentlemen, I'm sorry, but I am no longer Prime Minister. That was the first official news of his resignation."

The end of the Lloyd Georgean Government came with a suddenness which may account for his failure to be downcast, and for Mrs. Lloyd George's statement before another working class audience in Easthampton to-night that she was glad the fight was over, because Mr. Lloyd George thrived on fight. Incidentally, however, it is not clear just what the nature of the fight will be.

Likely to Come Back.
There is little doubt that his resignation means simply he will have another opportunity to grasp the reins of government. But he will not be Manchester. He would support any government that carried out his policies.

Political circles are buzzing with rumors of Mr. Lloyd George's anger at what he regards as the law's treachery. Yet the factor of their long standing friendship must not be disregarded. Mr. Lloyd George is left without any party, save those few devoted and public-spirited colleagues—the Earl of Balfour and the elder statesmen, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Robert S. Horne, his Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Viscount Birkenhead, his Lord Chancellor.

But there is little doubt that he will stand for Parliament again. And once again in the House of Commons, it seems most likely that the first disagreement from a Coalition policy on the part of the new Government will send him into the Opposition. Through the long political life Mr. Lloyd George has never been actually identified with the Opposition side of the House, every one fears his powers of oratory and his skill in debate makes him a devastating adversary.

If Bonar Law is compelled to surrender to the haters of the party, a coalition party embodying the best Liberal and Conservative thought, may develop in the next session of Parliament.

Immediate Dissolution Likely.
One of the difficulties Mr. Bonar Law will have to contend with in forming a ministry is that all the new ministers will require to vacate their seats in the House of Commons. This may decide him to resort to immediate dissolution, but the general feeling to-night is that he will endeavor to carry over the session and pass the Irish legislation before dissolving Parliament.

Between the Carlton Club meeting and Bonar Law's visit to the King it was something of a mystery as to the fate of group gatherings among the political factions. Austen Chamberlain first visited the Prime Minister's official residence, Downing Street, and was expected to offer his resignation. Several undersecretaries and the chief Coalition Unionist whip, Lieut. Col. Leslie Wilson, had already informed the newspapers that they had resigned, and within two hours Mr. Lloyd George was in possession of the resignations of practically all the members of the Cabinet. He then drove to the palace to tender them to the King.

While Mr. Lloyd George exhibited cheerfulness to the few who saw him and cheered him on his journey to the palace, he could not disguise the deep verdict that he no longer commanded the support of the majority of the Unionist party, which for the last few months has furnished the strongest material for his Cabinet.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain presided respectively over meetings of the Coalition Liberal and Coalition Unionist members of the Government, discussing future policy. Mr. Lloyd George will make his first speech as "ex-Premier" to-morrow at the Guild Hall on the occasion of London's official welcome to the Prince of Wales, but he is expected to reserve his real political manifesto for Saturday's meeting at Leeds.

Today's events may be regarded as constituting a great victory for Sir George Younger, who upset Lloyd George's plans for a February election and has now won the cause of his resignation. Mr. Lloyd George will continue to hold his seat of office to carry on current business until the new Government is formed.

The part played by the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin at the Carlton Club meeting has brought his name into great prominence, and it is thought he may be Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new conservative Ministry. He has been President of the Board of Trade and Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Bonar Law.

Thirteen Unionist members of the late Government, including Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, the Earl of Balfour, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, and Lord Lee, sent a manifesto to the press to-night paying tribute to Lloyd George's invaluable services to the country and protesting against the decision of the Carlton Club meeting as unwelcome and ungrateful to Mr. Lloyd George. They declare they will refuse to carry such a message to the Prime Minister.

Town Robert Clive, labor leader, in an interview to-night said that all the plans and preparations of his party were complete and ready for a general election at any moment. He added that the resignation of the Government was the only proper thing it had done in the last three years and now, as always, the Government had acted on compulsion.

Bonar Law Remains Reply.
London, Oct. 20 (Friday) (Associated Press).—According to the Times Parliamentary correspondent Mr. Bonar Law is understood to be reserving his reply to the King's invitation to form a Cabinet, but that should the Conservative party elect him as leader he may accept the conditions set forth by the Unionist leadership and the task of reorganizing the Government. The correspondent adds that he considers it probable that Lloyd George may retire from politics altogether.

FOUND ANYTHING?
If so, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of the New York Herald.

Expect Lloyd George May Now Visit America

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.
LLOYD GEORGE, now that he has resigned, may take the opportunity of visiting the United States. Secretary of Labor Davis said to-night that he understood that the British statesman had this in mind as one step in a trip around the world.

Mr. Davis said he had written Lloyd George a letter asking him to come to the United States as a guest of the White House of the country. The letter followed the receipt of direct information that Lloyd George already had a partial program arranged.

PRESS OF BRITAIN TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Continued from First Page.

division along party lines was unknown to its councils.
"Less complete but quite sufficient and seldom difficult to control was the harmony between the two coalition wings in the House of Commons. The failure was in the constituencies; there the party machinery proved intractable to the coalition. As long as an appeal to the constituencies was remote the coalition was safe; anything which brought an election nearer endangered it."

"Coalition government of one type or another is likely to be the country's lot for much of its foreseeable future. . . . The immediate prospect before us is a modified and even supplanted early in its career."

"One or two points we venture to forecast. One is that in foreign affairs no change in orientation will be tried. The immediate prospect before us is a modified and even supplanted early in its career."

"The decision ultimately turned on the sole point: Is the Conservative party to accept Lloyd George as Prime Minister or not? Chamberlain's attempt to leave this question in suspense was swiftly defeated."

The Morning Post expects the Ministerial Conservatives ultimately to line up with Bonar Law. It thinks it is necessary to hold a general election soon.

The Daily Express also thinks that the party will ultimately remain intact for the highest interests of the state and declares that Chamberlain and the ministers who followed him sacrificed themselves on the altar of personal ambition. It says that they still remain "unrepentant."

"Times" Expresses Satisfaction.
The Times says that there is cause for national satisfaction in the turn of events, and believes that the effects everywhere will be beneficial. It adds that the nation now has an opportunity to set its house in order. It praises the courage of Bonar Law, but adds that the end of the coalition is at this early date.

It believes that an appeal to the country is urgent, adding, "The country, it may be hoped, has reached the end of the intermediate period between the war and peace periods in which the persistence of war methods and the war habit mind vitiated or impeded what might otherwise have been done to accelerate the restoration of peace conditions."

The liberating deed of the Unionist party should open up a prospect of greater freedom in public life, the adoption of constitutional methods in government and sobriety in the use of government power."

"News" Sees End of Coalition.
The Daily News says: "Coalition government is at an end, and with it the last of the political intrigues of the last four years reduced politics at home to a succession of squalid intrigues and brought the credit of this country abroad to the lowest point which it has reached for generations. Whatever government succeeds the Coalition could not be anything but an improvement."

The Daily News is strongly against an immediate election, largely because of the difficulties abroad. It admits that the position of Lloyd George must still be considered, doubts if he can lead a Center party and anticipates that he will have to resign his seat.

The Westminster Gazette doubts if the conservatives can carry on long but thinks that the coalition is definitely ended. It says: "The atmosphere of politics is sweeter for its going. Like a tree rotten at the core while the bark is still intact, it disappeared before a gust of wind."

The Daily Mail says the conservatives redeemed their reputation by their vote, thinks that it interpreted the feeling of the nation and that it means the end of the coalition.

"The outcome," it says, "may be the retirement from official life of a few prominent Conservative Ministers, but for the time being we shall be better for their withdrawal. It even attacks the Earl of Balfour for his Palestine policy as 'scandalous' and calls Chamberlain 'an essentially weak man with a narrow outlook, and we shall be better for his resignation to private life.'"

It doubts if Lord Birkenhead will soon regain a prominent place in political life, attacks his sincerity and, coupling him with Winston Churchill, says: "These two Ministers are primarily responsible for the reckless war policy in the Near East which has led to the overthrow of the coalition. The country at last has the opportunity to make a fresh start. It will send into retirement with its polite thanks the Ministers who became so efficient in war time that they were incapable of conducting a peace administration. Now let us make a fresh start and get back to a policy that Britons can understand and approve."

'FAITHFUL' CHAMPION BULL, DIES SUDDENLY
Buenos Aires, Oct. 19.—"Faithful," the short-horn bull that took the championship at the 1920 show of the Argentine Rural Society, the leading exposition of its kind in the world—and which was sold a few years ago for \$10,000, has died suddenly.

The bull was out of action for the greater part of the last two years, but it is believed he left about twenty-one calves behind.

LAW INSISTS UPON CONSERVATIVE UNITY

'More Important Than to Win Election,' He Says at Carlton Club.

NO FEAR OF LABOR

Thinks Continuance of the Coalition Would Hasten Crisis.

LLOYD GEORGE 'WEAKER'

Successor Declares He Has Lost Confidence of the Country.

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Associated Press).—The representatives of the Conservative party who met in the Carlton Club to-day at the call of Austen Chamberlain declined to support Mr. Chamberlain in his adherence to the Coalition Government and voted 186 to 87 to appeal to the country as an independent party with its own leader and its own program.

In consequence the Coalition Government has failed. Prime Minister Lloyd George and his Ministers handing in their resignations to the King, and Andrew Bonar Law, the old Conservative leader, being summoned to form a new Cabinet.

Lord Curzon, leader in the House of Lords, did not attend the meeting, but sent a letter of apology to Mr. Chamberlain, explaining that owing to protests he had received from the peers at their exclusion from the meeting and against his participation in a meeting from which they had been excluded, he thought it advisable to be absent.

Mr. Chamberlain in his speech declared that no government could be conducted with credit to itself while it was being constantly subjected to adverse criticism from the ranks of its own supporters. The Government therefore had arrived at the conclusion that it would be impossible to continue as at present and that the time had arrived to appeal to the country for a fresh mandate, and, he added, "I desire to ask you to consider under what conditions that appeal is to be made."

Revives Labor Bogey.
Mr. Chamberlain then repeated his Birmingham contention that the last would not be between the Liberals and the Conservatives but between those standing for individual freedom and those standing for socialism of the socialist type. He said that the Conservative party toward the treaty with the Irish Free State.

This Government has confidence that a new Government of Great Britain will proceed with the funding operations, and there is not anticipated here any move in the direction of a demand for the cancellation or partial cancellation of the debt of all British political sections are said to have come around to the view that the debt is a foremost obligation which must be met on the best possible terms.

Not only the English political leaders but the great masses of their following are in favor of maintaining the letter of the agreement reached at Washington, and if a general election must be held it is expected here that one of the issues raised will be not only the speedy fulfillment of the naval treaty, but further steps toward the reduction of expenditures on naval and military ventures. Nor is there apprehension that there will be any attempt to put back the hands of the clock so far as Ireland is concerned. On this question the Marquis of Salisbury, leader of the die hard Conservatives in the House of Lords, expressed the indorsement and support of the treaty of Ireland provided the spirit of the treaty is carried out on both sides.

In the wider matter of international relations this country is keenly interested. In the changes which have been brought about by the fall of Lloyd George.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (Associated Press).—The immediate result of the British Cabinet crisis already felt in Washington is the postponement of the coming to this country of the British Debt Commission headed by Sir Robert Curzon, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Robert was to have sailed next week, accompanied by Montague Norman, director of the Bank of England.

Preparations for discussion of the problem of refunding the British war debt to the United States through issues of long term British securities had been made by the Treasury and State departments. It seemed doubtful, however, that the political situation in London would be sufficiently clarified to permit a British commission to be sent.

DEPUTIES WITH PREMIER ON BUDGET PROGRAM
Poincare Gets 389 to 148 Vote of Confidence.

PARIS, Oct. 19 (Associated Press).—The Chamber of Deputies this evening gave a vote of confidence to Premier Poincare's Government on his proposal to begin discussion of the budget next Tuesday. The vote was 389 in favor of and 148 against the proposal.

The vote implies neither approval nor criticism of the Government's foreign or interior policy.

Good Chance of Winning.
"If we go to the country as a united party we have a good chance of winning," he declared. "Whether by his own fault or by force of circumstances, Mr. Lloyd George has lost the confidence of the country."

Mr. Bonar Law expressed the belief that the many labor successes in by-elections had been due to the fact that the labor party was the only alternative to Coalition with Mr. Lloyd George. He said the Coalition, had voted for labor. There was danger that continuance of that position would bring in a Labor Government some day.

In his analysis Mr. Bonar Law insisted upon the importance before all else of maintaining unity of the Conservative party.

Lord Balfour, speaking in favor of the coalition, argued that instead of Mr. Lloyd George's "dynamic force" influencing Conservative policy the fact was that wherever there had been a profound modification of views that modification had taken place on the part of the Prime Minister much more than on the part of his Conservative colleagues. In his opinion the idea that cooperation with the Liberals was destroying the Conservative party was quite illusory. He believed it would be impossible to get back to a two party system without splitting the Conservative party, and was therefore urging the meeting to support Mr. Chamberlain.

BONAR LAW FIRST COLONIAL CALLED TO PREMIERSHIP

Native of Canada Rises to Power Through Business Tactics and Remarkable Ability to Grasp Situation.

Andrew Bonar Law, a native of Richibucto, New Brunswick, Canada, is the first man born in the colonies, now dominions, called to the Premiership of Great Britain. Once before, in 1915, following the retirement of the Asquith Ministry, the King called on Mr. Bonar Law to form a new Cabinet, but he declined the honor and fell to David Lloyd George, As Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Lloyd George Coalition Government, however, he exerted a strong influence. On two occasions the House of Commons voted him the largest budgets in the financial history of England, the amounts being \$2,500,000,000 and \$3,250,000,000. Budgets of such enormous proportions he analyzed and explained in all their intricacy for the benefit of the House with only a few notes on a sheet of paper, so remarkable is his memory for facts and figures.

Mr. Bonar Law was born September 16, 1855, the son of the Rev. James Law of New Brunswick. He left there when about 12 years old. He was a bookkeeper for a Glasgow iron firm, and at the age of 42 had become the biggest iron merchant in Scotland. He was elected to Parliament in 1900 as a Unionist, from the Blackfriars division of Glasgow and his amazingly rapid rise to prominence was due largely to his clear reasoning powers and his strong advocacy of tariff reform. He soon became leader of the Unionists in the House of Commons, became Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Asquith Cabinet, then a member of the Lloyd George Coalition War Cabinet.

Throughout his career it has been the habit of Mr. Bonar Law to take a positive stand on public questions. His uncompromising opposition to the Irish Republic caused him to be pointed out in some quarters as the "one man in the Cabinet who justified in Ulster and in Parliament the spirit of rebellion."

There is no tendency on the part of the French Government to rejoice over the passing of Lloyd George and his Cabinet. This was given definite expression in official quarters. The feeling seems to be that while Lloyd George was sometimes bad enough in his attitude toward the French position, Andrew Bonar Law might be worse. Those in official quarters reveal considerable anxiety over to-night's dispatches saying that Mr. Bonar Law would form a new Cabinet.

This anxiety is due to a recent letter which Mr. Bonar Law wrote to the London Times, in which he advocates putting an end to the Entente unless France changed her position. Surely the Government will watch with a certain amount of uneasiness the development of the Bonar Law Cabinet in its relations with France.

The change in the British Government probably will not delay the Near East peace negotiations. It was said here. In fact, it might really have the effect of hastening both the preliminary conference and the general gathering of peace-makers.

When the news from London reached the Chamber of Deputies, excited members quit their benches, and rushing to the lobbies, discussed the reports from London with various expressions of feeling. By no stretch of the imagination could it be said that any spirit of melancholy was noticeable in their reactions to the news of Lloyd George's departure.

As a matter of fact, the news was received with expressions of joy in many quarters, especially among the Conservative and Center groups. The Radicals and Socialists seemed to fear that the future British government might be reactionary. Edward Harriot, leader of the Radical Party, said, "This may not be just drawing back in order to jump further."

LUBERSACK AGREEMENT UNHURT BY MARK FALL
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Oct. 19.
The Stinnes-Lubersack and similar industrial agreements are not believed to be in jeopardy as a result of the latest plunge of the mark, which went over 2,000 to the dollar to-day. The treasury statement showed the currency increase for last week was 31,333,000,000 marks paper.

The rapid decline raised the question whether deliveries of material to France for restoration are possible, and how ultimate payments is to be made. Herr Stinnes discussed the matter at length at the hearing with M. De Laborde a week ago and it was said by his agents to-day that there was complete Franco-German accord in the matter.

It is not true, as the agreement is in danger, said M. De Laborde on his departure for Paris to-day.

SEES PREMIER'S RETURN.
Lloyd George Sure to Come Back in Power, Says Sir Berry.
The retirement of Lloyd George as Premier of Great Britain will be only temporary, Sir William Berry, former owner of several British publications, declared last night in an address at a dinner given in his honor at Hotel Brevoire by American correspondents of foreign newspapers. No government in England can succeed, he said, without reckoning with Lloyd George.

Among the notable guests attending the dinner were Arthur Brisbane, Sir Mark Sheldon, former British High Commissioner to Australia, and Capt. Gustav Armstrong, British Consul General in New York.

HEN THE YOUNG MISS
attends the football games, goes cross country hiking in the crisp mornings, motors to town from boarding school or enjoys a bit of golf at some smart club—GIDDING has the needed attire ready for her at prices that are extremely inviting.

GREAT COATS in checks, mixtures and indistinct plaids, tailored in smartest London shops, have a mannish aspect with large pockets and reverses, lined in cordurey, some collared with racoon and opossum. \$38 up.

SUITS of tweed and homespun, in rust, rose and blue with collar of caracul. \$65 up.

THREE PIECE COSTUMES of divelyn—velour consist of a short jacket which clasps over a straight or draped frock. \$95 up.

Overcoat Special
Heavy, medium and light weight Overcoats from England at very special prices.

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Gidding
56th Street FIFTH AVENUE 57th Street

PARIS FEARS EFFECT OF BRITISH CRISIS

French Wonder Whether Bonar Law Is Not Worse Than Lloyd George.

CONCERN FOR NEAR EAST

Alarmed Lest Turks Suspect Britain of Seeking New Hold on Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Oct. 19.

The news of Prime Minister Lloyd George's resignation came as a shock in French official circles, where it was generally believed that his customary political skill would dramatically restore his leadership at the last moment. But now he is out the French evidently are beginning to wonder whether it wouldn't have been better for France had he remained, at least till after the Near East peace conference was concluded.

One official pointed out to-night that it would be dangerous if England fought an internal political battle on external issues such as the Near East, as the Turk certainly would interpret it as a British attempt to get a new strangle hold on the Dardanelles.

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